

War Booms American Ship Yards.
Shipbuilders all working like beavers to fill
orders. Millions of tons of freight
awaiting bottoms at the piers. A
significant story in THE SUN
next Sunday.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably fair to-day and to-morrow; not
much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 62.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ZAPATA CUTS WATER SUPPLY OF MEXICO CITY

Defeated Chief Attempts to
Conquer Carranza Vic-
tors by Thirst.

AMERICAN RED CROSS
NOW GIVING RELIEF

Gonzales Enters City; Ex-
tends Amnesty to All but
Madero Plotters.

QUIET IS RESTORED;
TRAINS START TO-DAY

Banks Have Not Reopened
and Paper Money Causes
Trouble.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
Mexico City, July 13.—Mexico city
was formally turned over to the Car-
ranza forces under Gen. Pablo Gon-
zales on Sunday afternoon by the City
Council. Gen. Alfredo Machuca, a
Carranza chieftain, at the head of
4,000 Carranza troops, entered the
city and took possession of the Na-
tional Palace.

He immediately assured newspaper
men that the victorious troops would
treat the populace with every con-
sideration and that he personally
would see to the punishment of any
officers or soldiers guilty of any offence
against civilians.

Zapata troops in their retreat after
being defeated cut the water lines,
fifteen miles from the city, and the
situation threatens to become serious.
With no water and food scarce the
suffering is expected to be largely in-
creased.

Gen. Gonzales, who was at Villa
Guadalupe, four miles from the city,
with his main army, came into the city
today and established his headquar-
ters in the National Palace. On behalf
of Gen. Carranza Gonzales has issued
a proclamation granting amnesty to
all persons except those directly con-
cerned in the assassination of Pres-
ident Madero in February, 1913.



Gen. Pablo Gonzales,
Carranza leader whose troops cap-
tured Mexico city.

The proclamation has made a good
impression on the inhabitants.
Gen. Francisco Coos, who is entering
the capital by the way of Texcoco,
marched through Xochimilco, Churubusco
and Coyoteacan. In his advance
he encountered and defeated 2,000 re-
treating Zapata troops, inflicting
heavy losses and sending them fleeing
in disorder.

Gen. Coos's forces also cut off and
captured a large number of the
Zapata troops who were retreating along
the Panam road. The Zapatistas were
plundering houses and carrying off
everything portable. One body of
Zapata troops was captured when looting
the Country Club a few miles from
the capital.

The capital is now perfectly calm.
Stores and banks remain closed, await-
ing a decree from Gen. Gonzales re-
garding the validity of the bank notes
that have been circulated here for
several weeks. Merchants fear to ac-
cept in payment for goods notes which
Gen. Carranza will probably declare
illegal.

The situation, however, is much bet-
ter than a fortnight ago, when the city
was in control of the Zapatistas. Then
hundreds of citizens rose up, battling
the invaders, and many were killed in the course of the
fight. Now, however, representatives
of the American Red Cross have arrived
with many medicines and hospital
supplies from Vera Cruz.

The people are anxiously awaiting the
arrival of provisions which have been
Continued on Third Page.

Bryan Did Tell Dumba President Wasn't Serious in First Lusitania Note

Wilson Was Greatly Annoyed by the Incident, Which
Caused Berlin Foreign Office to Call Gerard's
Protest Merely a Bluff.

MIXUP WAS ONE REASON BRYAN RESIGNED

WASHINGTON, July 13.—What really
took place between William J. Bryan
when Secretary of State and the Aus-
trian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, in and
after the conversation which confused
the consideration of the submarine in-
sue in Berlin, was told to THE SUN to-
day by one who knows all the facts.

It is understood here now that the
complications which arose out of this
talk between Mr. Bryan and Ambassa-
dor Dumba was one of the incidents
which led up to Mr. Bryan's resigna-
tion. It is asserted that the President
was greatly annoyed at the incident
and at the steps which Mr. Bryan was
compelled to take to correct the mis-
understanding.

That Mr. Bryan did give the Aus-
trian Ambassador to understand that a
friendly answer was all that was
required of Germany in response to the
Lusitania note of May 15 was
positively asserted by THE SUN's in-
formant. From this arose all the
trouble. Mr. Bryan's recent public
statement in explanation of the in-
cident has not in the least altered the
understanding of those in a position to
have authoritative information on the
matter.

Ambassadors on the Alert.
After the Lusitania note of May 15,
when feeling was running high in this
country and the newspapers were
printing articles suggestive of war or
the severance of diplomatic relations
with Germany, Ambassadors Bern-
storff and Dumba were doing every-
thing possible to relieve the situation
here.

As Ambassador Dumba was not di-
rectly involved in the submarine in-
sue it was decided that he should call
on Mr. Bryan and try to learn from him
just what was the attitude of the Ad-
ministration. It was thought that pos-
sibly the Ambassador might learn
something of great value in advising
the Berlin Government how to meet
the demands of the United States.

Ambassador Dumba accordingly
called at the State Department and
after considerable effort got Mr. Bryan
to discuss the question.

It was in this conversation that Mr.
Bryan distinctly gave the Ambassa-
dor to understand that all the United
States really required of Germany was
a friendly answer, according to the
statement of THE SUN's informant. It
is declared that Mr. Bryan said that
while the United States had used
strong language in its note of May 15,
that note did not mean that the United
States was going to break off with Ger-
many if Berlin did not meet the Presi-
dent's demands.

"A friendly note," it is stated, is what
Mr. Bryan said was wanted from Ger-
many in reply. Mr. Bryan referred, it

was declared, to the pressure of public
opinion on the President in explanation
of the language of the note sent to
Berlin.

That Ambassador Dumba came away
from the State Department much re-
lieved in mind, with the conviction that
the situation was not at all dangerous, is
certain. He wrote a despatch to his
Government reporting the conversation
and the impressions he had gained from
it as to the seriousness of the American
Government's intentions. This message
was shown to Ambassador Bernstorff,
with whom the Austrian Ambassador
was in daily conference at that time.

The effect of the impression gained
by the Ambassador in his talk with Mr.
Bryan came a few days later. Ambassa-
dor Gerard was at the Berlin Foreign
Office, using vigorous language about the
American position on the submarine in-
sue.

The official with whom he was speak-
ing suddenly interrupted with a smile
and told him, in effect, that he knew Mr.
Gerard was bluffing and that there was
no need of such strong language.

He notified Mr. Gerard that the Ber-
lin Government had been informed that
the American note was merely for home
consumption and that all the United
States wanted from Germany was a soft
answer, which would make a break be-
tween the two Governments unnecessary.

Mr. Gerard was naturally indignant
and at once reported to Washington
that he had been deceived. His message
was like a stick of dynamite in the State
Department. It was this despatch that
Mr. Bryan had in mind when, in his re-
cent statement on this subject, he spoke
of having learned that the conversation
with Mr. Dumba "had been misinter-
preted in Berlin."

Nevertheless the understanding of
those who knew about the original con-
versation was not changed by these
polite exchanges, and Mr. Bryan's
statement also failed to alter their view
of what had happened.

It is now admitted that undoubtedly
Mr. Dumba erred in confusing Mr.
Bryan's well known personal inclina-
tions on this issue—all of which have
been made known to the world since his
resignation—with the attitude of the
President and those of his advisers who
had really helped in drafting the first
Lusitania note.

The President and the rest of the
Cabinet on this issue was not at that
time so well understood, even in the
diplomatic circles, as it is today. Con-
sequently it appears that the
Austrian Ambassador took Mr. Bryan's
statements to reflect the attitude of the
United States.

It is not at all suggested that Mr.
Bryan meant to mislead the Ambassa-
dor. It is believed rather that Mr.
Bryan, sincerely convinced of the right-
ness of his views, had not prevailed in
the drafting of the first note, they would
have a larger influence when it came to
consideration of the next step.

REVOLT CRY OF FRENCH PARTY STRKS CANADA

Language Issue in Ontario
Threatens to Involve
Whole Dominion.

BOURASSA OPENLY
DEFIES GOVERNMENT

Tells His Compatriots Dras-
tic Methods May Be Used
to Uphold Rights.

BORDEN PLEDGES
AID OF DOMINION

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
London, July 13.—Sir Robert Bor-
den, Premier of the Dominion of Cana-
da, declared today at a luncheon
in his honor in the House of Com-
mons that Canada is prepared to
stand by Great Britain no matter
how long and arduous the war may
be.

"I have no fear for the future
though the struggle may be long," he
said. "In whatever is necessary to
bring this war to an honorable con-
clusion Canada is prepared to take
part. This is true, as well, of the
whole empire."

OTTAWA, July 13.—While Canada is
battling for the empire abroad she is
confronted with a language war at home.
The constitutional rights of the French
language outside the Province of Quebec
—a question as old as the treaty of
Paris, and the bugbear of Dominion
politicians—is once more a burning prob-
lem. The members of old racial antago-
nisms are fiercely fanned and French
Canadian leaders, like Henri Bourassa,
openly declare that the pact of con-
federation is being broken.

The immediate cause of the threatened
disruption is the present legal status
of the French language in the bilingual
schools of the Province of Ontario. In
the total population of Ontario, now
given as 2,523,274, there are 202,242
persons of French descent. Of the 415
schools in the province 350 provide in-
struction in French. Of 45,948 school
children 28,015 use or learn French.
The practice of allowing the French
language in the schools has been dated
back to 1850, but when a Govern-
ment investigation three years ago dis-
closed the fact that hundreds of the
teachers were hopelessly inefficient and
that the English language was system-
atically neglected in the interest of
French, the Ontario authorities decided
to restrict the use of French in all
bilingual schools.

The new laws were met with a storm
of resentment from French Canadians,
and an agitation has since been going
on in intensity and now embraces
the whole of French Canada and
threatens to result in the total suppres-
sion of French in schools outside of
Quebec.

A majority of the bilingual school
boards openly defy the Government. In-
spectors have been sent to the schools
to enforce the law, but on more than one
occasion they have been driven out by
collections of money to carry on a fight
against the new regulations have been
taken all over the Province. In some
cases and clerics in that province have
enlisted their influence on the side of
their Ontario compatriots and the con-
flict has become a bitter one.

In the past six months the question
has been discussed by the Quebec Legis-
lature, the Dominion Parliament, and
the Ontario Legislature. A public opinion
poll of Canada is being taken. A policy
of conciliation is urged, but the
Ontario Government stands firm in its
determination to keep the English lan-
guage in the schools and to give every
child an adequate English education, while
the French Canadian boards declare that
nothing short of "equal rights" for the
French language will induce them to
discontinue their agitation.

In the Province of Quebec Nationalist
leaders like Bourassa, and Amodeo,
advocate and powerful French Canadian
prelates like Cardinal Beaudry and Arch-
bishop Bruchési have banded together
to aid their compatriots in their agi-
tation. They have held a series of meet-
ings from time to time to further
their propaganda. At a mass
meeting held in Ottawa recently, pre-
sided over by Senator Lacombe, Speaker
of the Dominion Senate, and which
more than 12,000 French Canadians
were present, Mr. Lacombe declared
that unless the French Canadian school
rights in Ontario "confederation would
be smashed."

Henri Bourassa, who since the be-
ginning of the war has waged a strenu-
ous campaign for French Canadian
rights, goes further than his lieuten-
ants, and in a recent editorial hinted
that if French Canadians could not get
their rights by peaceful methods they
would be compelled to resort to more
drastic means. Such statements are
food for the French Canadian school of
publicists, politicians and clerics who
for years have carried on an active
propaganda for the extension of the
French language in the Dominion.

For them the spread of French set-
tlers into Ontario and the west,
where very often they replace an En-
glish speaking population, has and al-
ways has been the chief object of their
policy.

In their conception of things Canada
is to be the home of French civilization
and it is to be drawn at least in part
into spiritual communion with itself by
French speaking portions of the border
and the Eastern States. Hopes are en-
tertained that the payment of hominal
compensation to members of the board
would meet any charge that might be
made in Congress that this prohibitory
statute had been violated or evaded.

Mr. Daniels Explains.
Secretary Daniels explained at length
today his purpose in establishing an
advisory board in a statement as fol-
lows:

"I am very much gratified by the ac-
ceptance of Thomas A. Edison, of the
position of head of an advisory commit-
tee composed of men who have been
recognized by all the country for their
inventive genius, to assist the Navy
Department in developing such ideas for
new things as may be presented."

"Mr. Edison's representative called
this morning and explained that as I
asked Mr. Edison for his judgment on
some features of the formal letter of ap-
pointment he was delayed, but that Mr.
Edison had authorized him to deliver
the message."

Daniels Predicts a Revolution of American Naval Architecture by the New Board of Inventors

Foresees Navy as Radically
Changed as When Moni-
tor Type Appeared.

ORVILLE WRIGHT TO BE
INVITED AS MEMBER

Alexander Graham Bell,
Prof. Fessenden and Henry
Ford Mentioned.

Men Who May Join Edison
on Navy Advisory Board

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL,
inventor of the telephone.
ORVILLE WRIGHT, pioneer
aviator and inventor.
PROF. R. A. FESSENDEN, in-
ventor of wireless control of tor-
pedoes.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR.,
inventor of electric control devices
and expert on control of torpedoes
by Hertzian waves.
HUDSON MAXIM, inventor of
machine gun.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Dan-
iels said today that lessons taught by
the European war would undoubtedly
result in changes in naval architecture
and equipment just as radical as those
which followed the introduction of the
monitor type of vessel in naval warfare
at the time of the conflict between the
North and the South. It is the opinion
of Mr. Daniels that at the end of the
pending war the American navy must
be rebuilt along new lines.

That was the thought in Mr. Daniels'
mind when he invited Thomas A. Edison
to head an advisory board of inventors
to assist Government experts in de-
veloping the navy in accordance with
needs disclosed by the present war. The
secretary of the Navy would organize the
retary of the Navy would organize the
best inventive genius of the country and
set it to work in preparation for the
time when the rebuilding along other
lines will be necessary.

Consolidation Planned.
If Secretary Daniels's plans are car-
ried out all the present agencies of the
Department that have to do with the
testing of material and experiments with
inventions will be consolidated under one
head and directed by Mr. Edison and
others associated with him in conjunc-
tion with American navy officers.

At present the Department maintains
an experiment station at Annapolis
which tests fuels. It operates another
station at the Washington navy yard,
which experiments with devices used on
aircraft and submarines. Ordnance
officers of the Department are constantly
engaged in experiments to improve guns
and ammunition.

Secretary Daniels contemplates merg-
ing all these activities and merging
them into one great laboratory in which
Mr. Edison and other inventors of note
will be constantly at work with naval
officers and naval inventors.

Mr. Daniels was formally advised to-
day by R. S. Hutchinson, personal rep-
resentative of Mr. Edison, that Mr. Ed-
ison would gladly accept service on the
board that the Secretary of the Navy
had proposed.

The Navy is about to establish the
board. It is expected that the board will
be organized as follows: Alexander Graham
Bell, Prof. R. A. Fessenden,
John Hays Hammond, Jr., Hudson
Maxim and Henry Ford.

Wright to Be Invited.
It is understood to be settled that Mr.
Wright will be invited to become a mem-
ber of the board. In making his selec-
tions Secretary Daniels will choose men
who are recognized as leaders in their
particular fields of endeavor, and no
doubt is expressed that all those who are
invited to give their services to the navy
will follow the lead of Mr. Edison by
accepting.

It is Secretary Daniels's purpose to
establish the board without delay. He
believes no time should be lost in study-
ing the lessons taught by the war and
adapting to the uses of the American
navy such devices, methods and prac-
tices as have been used with success
abroad. He is of the opinion also that
the establishment of the board will
quicken the interest of the inventive
genius of the country.

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lines will be necessary.

HIS WIFE CAN'T KEEP EDISON FROM NAVY POST

He Has Not Accepted Yet, She
Says, but She's Quite Sure
He Will Do So.

"TOO MUCH WORK NOW"

ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—Mrs. Thomas
A. Edison said tonight that Mr. Edison
had not yet accepted Secretary Daniels's
offer to head the new naval bureau of
invention, but that although she feared
he already had too much work on his
hands he was anxious to accept and
probably would do so.

"Mr. Edison has not yet written a let-
ter of acceptance," said Mrs. Edison,
"and I do not understand the report that
he has. I know the offer is very attrac-
tive to him, though, and I should not be
surprised if he accepted it. However, he
has too much to do now. Mr. Edison is
a very busy man, and I think it would
be quite another burden. I think he
ought to get out of his other troubles
first."

"Oh no," Mrs. Edison laughed. "No
new troubles. Just straightening out the
plant after the fire, building a new
carbine and factory and his other every-
day work that is itself far more ex-
hausting than that of most men. He
has been steadily from 6 o'clock in the
morning until midnight. However, he
tells me he would act only in an ad-
visory capacity in this position, and
would have to do little or no active
work. I suppose that being the case,
I shall have to put aside my preferences
and consent to his accepting Secretary
Daniels's offer. But Mrs. Edison sighed
anxiously. The reply has too much work
now."

"The country does not yet know the
far reaching and important experi-
mental work done by Admiral Griffin,
Stratton and Taylor. They and their
associates have for months been study-
ing every new development brought out
by the war in Europe and already they
have contributed in increased naval effi-
ciency. They will be given additional
experts to carry on the development
work they have been doing with ability
and success."

"The selection of the members of the
advisory committee requires careful
thought, but I hope to announce the
names of the members of the committee
in a few days. In a word what the under-
lying idea is to make available the latent
inventive genius of our country to im-
prove our navy."

"It is an American inventive genius that
has made practicable the ironclad, the
submarine and the aeroplane. In one
which in the past has been of more
value to us than many regiments of troops
or ships of the line, and I feel sure
that it will not fail us now."

"Under the stress of actual war condi-
tions other countries have taken up
devices which we were first to appreci-
ate and utilize and make practical and
useful. In a word what the under-
lying idea is to make available the latent
inventive genius of our country to im-
prove our navy."

"The heads of our various bureaus
are men who have risen splendidly to
this necessity and they are doing all
that could possibly be expected along
these lines. The results are being
rapidly attained and the country has
every reason to be grateful to those men
for their untiring and unselfish work
in devising new things to meet new con-
ditions."

"With Mr. Edison willingly and cheer-
fully responding to my request, I feel
sure that the advisory council, which the
names are all selected, will be composed
of men of such prominence as to make
the country feel that what it is possible
for the human mind to develop will be
derived for our navy."

"By the creation of this machine no
suggestion will be overlooked. Ideas
impracticable in their details but which
contain the germ of possible revolution-
ary improvement will be scrutinized,
both by our own naval experts and
by men whose brains are peculiarly
fitted for detecting possibilities. Sug-
gestions of this kind and who are par-
ticularly qualified for developing such
germs of ideas into actual, practical
things."

"All of this, it will be noted, is in
direct line with what I have said be-
fore as to my belief in the time
hinge on which we must progress, not
step by step, but by leaps and bounds,
in order that our navy may be able
to take advantage of or anticipate any
new development that the present con-
flict may evolve."

KAISER SEES END OF WAR.

Tells Financiers Conflict Will Be
Over in October.

LENOX, July 13.—Emperor William
is quoted in a despatch as declaring
to a committee of financiers: "The war
will end by October."

From information received by
Times it appears that the financiers
called upon the Kaiser to point out to
him the grave financial difficulties of the
situation and the risk of attempting to
continue the campaign for another win-
ter. They are said to have declared
that even if the war was brought to an
end at once the position would be most
difficult, while, if it is prolonged, the
German Empire will be utterly bankrupt.



Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.

Several times Mrs. Edison has "looked
after" her famous husband who she
believes "the wizard" who seldom sleeps
more than five hours a night, was over-
taxing himself. When the Edison record
planting plant burned March 8, Mrs. Ed-
ison brought out to him a pair of over-
shoes and insisted on his putting them
on while the fire was at its height. Sev-
eral times she has refused to permit him
to return from vacations when she feared
he had not got enough rest, and every
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WOULD BAN OPERAS OF GERMAN ORIGIN

Metropolitan Box Holders and
Subscribers Conducting
Quiet Campaign.

NO DEFINITE STEPS YET

Although no definite steps have as yet
been taken it is true that there is a
strong feeling among the subscribers
against the performance of German
operas at the Metropolitan Opera House
next season. Quietly but with determi-
nation many of the boxholders are
making a summer propaganda against
the performance of German works
from a nation not so beloved by many
in the United States just now as it was
in the past. Those who are
most active in this direction hope there
will be enough interest in the campaign
by autumn to convince Giulio Gatti-
Casazza and the directors back of him
that the German operas may well be
omitted for a while from the repertoire.

Last fall one of the most influential
Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and
Real Estate Company tried to bring
about the abolition of all German works
from the repertoire of the opera house.
The situation is somewhat different now.
There is every condition to favor the
success of the new plan, which is just
now being discussed with the greatest
fervor in Newport and Roslyn, Pa.
and Lenox and wherever the
subscribers and stockholders of the
opera house meet.

The sudden departure of Frieda Hempel,
who has been a favorite of the opera
house, is a co-incident, and will be
busy in the German repertoire, does not
mean, as many persons supposed, that
she has been replaced by another singer.
The fact that she has been replaced by
her next winter at the Metropolitan.
Under her agreement with Giulio Gatti-
Casazza, Mr. Hempel has the right to
return to Germany this summer, or in
fact to leave the United States. All the
other singers are expected to stay here
until they will be required.

Mr. Hempel, as a matter of fact,
was called to Germany by a cable mes-
sage announcing the sudden and grave
illness of her father. She received this
news one day and departed the next for
Germany. She will return as soon as
her father's condition is improved. So
connected with the effort of many per-
sons to eliminate German operas from
the repertoire of the Metropolitan
Opera House.

The fact that the country of Giulio
Gatti-Casazza is at war with Germany
and the Royal Opera House in Berlin
has already barred the works of Puccini
leads those interested in the propaganda
against musical works of German origin
to hope for sympathy from him. It must
be borne in mind, however, that
there are many German subscribers to
the Metropolitan Opera House, that the
German operas are practically only the
Wagner operas and that they have been
an important part of the repertoire for
years. Then, it has been pointed out in
some quarters, this is not a good time
to offend any generous supporters of the
opera, which the German citizens of New
York most assuredly are.

But there are many persons interested
in the unofficial attempt to ban operas
in Germany and they are hopeful of
harrying through their plan during the
approaching season.

Saxonia Safe in Port.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—The Anchor liner
Saxonia, one of the vessels about which
was thought Frank Holt might have
placed an explosive bomb, arrived here
safely today.

HOUSE OF LORDS IS TOLD WHY BRITAIN FAILED

Lansdowne Says Everything
Needed for Campaign
Was Lacking.

NOT SURE EVEN NOW
OF SUFFICIENT MEN

Registration Bill May Be
Followed if Necessary
by Conscription.

FORCED TO COMPETE
IN ALLIES' MARKETS

Waste of Lives Impossible
to Compute, Declares
Cabinet Member.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
London, July 13.—If there has been
any doubt that the Government devised
and planned its "registration" bill as a
measure of precaution against the neces-
sity of compulsory military service, it
was dispelled to-day by the Marquis
of Lansdowne, speaking in the House
of Lords. He said that the bill did not
mean the immediate inauguration of
compulsory service—additional
legislation being necessary before such
a course would be possible—but that it
did mean that the Government would
be prepared, if the need arose, to place
its hands on the men wanted.

In the course of his remarks he
frankly admitted that the British Gov-
ernment as a national organization had
proved itself woefully lacking in the
expedients necessary at the time of a
great crisis. He said nobody would
ever know what a lack of proper or-
ganization and efficiency cost the coun-
try in the lives of its citizens, in money
and in prestige. In a sense, his speech
was a bitter arraignment of the respon-
sible heads of the Government when the
war began and up to the time of the
Government's reorganization.

"This measure," said the Marquis of
Lansdowne, "lays the only foundation
on which any country can organize its
resources in a crisis similar to the one
through which we are passing at pres-
ent. We have suffered gravely for want
of proper organization. But no one will
deny that if there have been confusion,
misdirected energies, great disappoint-
ments and if these things have resulted
in disastrous consequences